What is the Title of this book?

The title of this book is متن البناء في علم الصرف or بناء الأفعال

Who is The Author?

The author of this book is unknown.

What is the purpose for authoring this book?

The purpose of this book is to summarize the chapters that the science of Sarf (Arabic morphology) with sole focus on the conjugation of perfect and imperfect tense verbs (الماضي and المضارع)

Author's Introduction

The author says:

اعْلَمْ أَنَّ أَبْوَابَ التَّصْرِيفِ خَمْسَةٌ وَثَلاثُونَ بَاباً

The chapters of Sarf [in general] are 35 and are divided into the following categories:

- الثلاثي (18)
  - المزيد فيه
    - ما زيد فيه ثلاثة أحرف (4)
    - ما زيد فيه حرفان (5)
    - ما زيد فيه حرف (3)
  - المجرد (6)
- الرباعي (17)
  - المزيد فيه
    - ما زيد فيه حرفان (2)
      - الملحقات على الرباعي المزيد فيه حرفان (2)
    - ما زيد فيه حرف (1)
      - الملحقات على الرباعي المزيد فيه حرف (5)
  - المجرد (1)
    - الملحقات على الرباعي المجرد (6)

Chapter 1 : الثلاثي المجرد

There are 6 sections under this chapter:

سِتَّةٌ مِنْهَا لِلثُّلَاثِيّ المُجَرَّدِ

Chapter 1 : Section 1 : فَعَلَ يَفْعُلُ

The chapters are usually divided into 4 parts:

1. The Pattern
2. The Sign
3. The Structure
4. Examples

For this section:

1. The Pattern = نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ
2. The Sign = عَيْنُ فِعْلِهِ مَفْتُوحًا فِي المَاضِي وَمَضْمُومًا فِي المُضَارِعِ
3. The Structure = لِلتَّعْدِيَةِ غَالِبًا، وَقَدْ يَكُونُ لَازِمًا*
4. Examples = خَرَجَ زَيْدٌ & نَصَرَ زَيْدٌ عمْرًا

***: Note** that المُتَعَدِّي means transitive i.e. a verb that requires an object to receive the action whilst اللَّازِمُ means intransitive i.e. a verb that does not need a direct object to complete its meaning.

Chapter 1 : Section 2 : فَعَلَ يَفْعِلُ

For this section:

1. The Pattern = ضَرَبَ يَضْرِبُ
2. The Sign = عَيْنُ فِعْلِهِ مَفْتُوحًا فِي المَاضِي وَمَكْسُورًا فِي المُضَارِعِ

3. The Structure = لِلتَّعْدِيَةِ غَالِبًا، وَقَدْ يَكُونُ لَازِمًا

4. Examples = جَلَسَ زَيْدٌ & ضَرَبَ زَيْدٌ عَمْرًا

Chapter 1 : Section 3 : فَعَلَ يَفْعَلُ

For this section:

1. The Pattern = فَتَحَ يَفْتَحُ
2. The Sign = عَيْنُ فِعْلِهِ مَفْتوحًا فِي المَاضِي وَالمُضَارِعِ*
3. The Structure = لِلتَّعْدِيَةِ غَالِبًا، وَقَدْ يَكُونُ لَازِمًا
4. Examples = ذَهَبَ زَيْدٌ & فَتَحَ زَيْدٌ البَابَ

*: **Note** that this sign applies only when either the عين الفعل or لام الفعل contain a throat letter. The throat letters are six and they are ء ه ع ح غ خ

Note that not every verb which has a throat letter at the عين الفعل or لام الفعل will fall under this pattern. But every verb that falls under this pattern must contain a throat letter at the عين الفعل or لام الفعل position.

Chapter 1 : Section 4 : فَعِلَ يَفْعَلُ

For this section:

1. The Pattern = عَلِمَ يَعْلَمُ
2. The Sign = عَيْنُ فِعْلِهِ مَكْسُورًا فِي المَاضِي وَمَفْتوحًا فِي المُضَارِعِ
3. The Structure = لِلتَّعْدِيَةِ غَالِبًا، وَقَدْ يَكُونُ لَازِمًا
4. Examples = وَجِلَ زَيْدٌ & عَلِمَ زَيْدٌ المَسْأَلَةَ

Chapter 1 : Section 5 : فَعُلَ يَفْعُلُ

For this section:

1. The Pattern = حَسُنَ يَحْسُنُ
2. The Sign = عَيْنُ فِعْلِهِ مَضْمُومًا فِي المَاضِي وَالمُضَارِعِ
3. The Structure = لاَ يَكُونُ إلاَّ لاَزِمًا
4. Examples = حَسُنَ زَيْدٌ

Chapter 1 : Section 6 : فَعِلَ يَفْعِلُ

For this section:

1. The Pattern = حَسِبَ يَحْسِبُ
2. The Sign = عَيْنُ فِعْلِهِ مَكْسُورًا فِي المَاضِي وَالمُضَارِعِ
3. The Structure = لِلتَّعْدِيَةِ غَالِبًا، وَقَدْ يَكُونُ لاَزِمًا
4. Examples = وَرِثَ زَيْدٌ & عَلِمَ زَيْدٌ المَسْأَلَةَ

Chapter 2 : الثلاثي المزيد فيه

The author says that this chapter can be divided into three types that contain sections which total 12:

وَاثْنَا عَشَرَ بَابًا مِنْهَا لِمَا زَادَ عَلَى الثُّلَاثِيّ وَهُوَ ثَلاثَةُ أَنْوَاعٍ

The three types are:

1. Type 1: ما زيد فيه حرف
2. Type 2: ما زيد فيه حرفان
3. Type 3: ما زيد فيه ثلاثة أحرف

Chapter 2 : Type 1 : ما زيد فيه حرف

The author says that Type 1 contains three sections:

النَّوْعُ الأَوَّلُ: وَهُوَ مَا زِيدَ فِيهِ حَرْفٌ وَاحِدٌ عَلَى الثُّلَاثِيّ وَهُوَ ثَلاثَةُ أَبْوَابٍ

Chapter 2 : Type 1: Section 1 : أَفْعَلَ يُفْعِلُ إِفْعَالاً

For this section:

1. The Pattern = أَكْرَمَ يُكْرِمُ إِكْرَامًا
2. The Sign = مَاضِيهِ عَلَى أَرْبَعَةِ أَحْرُفٍ، بِزِيَادَةِ الهَمْزَةِ فِي أَوَّلِهِ
3. The Structure = لِلتَّعْدِيَةِ غَالِبًا، وَقَدْ يَكُونُ لَازِمًا
4. Examples = أَصْبَحَ الرَّجُلُ & أَكْرَمَ زَيْدٌ عَمْرًا

Chapter 2 : Type 1: Section 2 : فَعَّلَ يُفَعِّلُ تَفْعِيْلاً

For this section:

1. The Pattern = فَرَّحَ يُفَرِّحُ تَفْرِيحًا
2. The Sign = مَاضِيهِ عَلَى أَرْبَعَةِ أَحْرُفٍ بِزِيَادَةِ حَرْفٍ وَاحِدٍ بَيْنَ الفَاءِ وَالعَيْنِ*
3. The Structure = لِلتَّكْثِيرِ غَالِبًا
4. Examples = طَوَّفَ زَيْدٌ الكَعْبَةَ & مَوَّتَ الإِبِلُ & غَلَّقَ زَيْدٌ الأَبْوَابَ **

*: **Note** that this extra letter between the فاء and عين of the verb must be of the same type as the letter that is in the عين position and then merge the letters together to bring about the emphasised letter

: **Note that in the first example of طَوَّفَ what's being made abundant (التكثير) is the act itself (i.e. the act of circumambulation) whereas in the second example of مَوَّتَ what's being made abundant is the subject (i.e. the camels) and in the third example of غَلَّقَ what's being made abundant is the object (i.e. the doors)

Chapter 2 : Type 1: Section 3 : فَاعَلَ يُفَاعِلُ مُفَاعَلَةً وَفِعَالاً وَفِيعَالاً

For this section:

1. The Pattern = قَاتَلَ يُقَاتِلُ مُقَاتَلَةً وَقِتَالاً وَقِيتَالاً
2. The Sign = مَاضِيهِ عَلَى أَرْبَعَةِ أَحْرُفٍ بِزِيَادَةِ الأَلِفِ بَيْنَ الفَاءِ وَالعَيْنِ
3. The Structure = لِلْمُشَارَكَةِ بَيْنَ الاِثْنَينِ غَالِبًا ، وَقَدْ يَكُونُ لِلوَاحِدِ*
4. Examples = قَاتَلَ زَيْدٌ عَمْرًا & قَاتَلَهُمُ اللّٰهُ

*: **Note** that this refers to partnership and can be between two individuals (the usual case) or from one only as in the examples shown. The act of warring was shared between Zayd and ‘Amr in the first case whereas in the second example Allah is the one condemning the deluded hypocrites and it is not being shared.

Chapter 2 : Type 2 : ما زيد فيه حرفان

The author says that Type 2 contains five sections:

النَّوْعُ الثَّانِي: وَهُوَ مَا زِيدَ فِيهِ حَرْفَانِ عَلَى الثُّلاثِيّ المُجَرَّدِ وَهُوَ خَمْسَةُ أَبْوَابٍ

Chapter 2 : Type 2 : Section 1 : انْفَعَلَ يَنْفَعِلُ انْفِعَالاً

For this section:

1. The Pattern = انْكَسَرَ يَنْكَسِرُ انْكِسَارًا
2. The Sign = مَاضِيهِ عَلَى خَمْسَةِ أَحْرُفٍ بِزِيَادَةِ الهَمْزَةِ وَالنُّونِ فِي أَوَّلِهِ
3. The Structure = لِلْمُطَاوَعَةِ*
4. Examples = كَسَرْتُ الزُّجَاجَ فَانْكَسَرَ ذَلِكَ الزُّجَاجُ

*: **Note** that المُطَاوَعَة means the acquisition of the effect of something due to the attachment of a transitive verb to its object.

So the example would translate to “I broke the glass and so that glass broke” meaning that the effect acquired (i.e. the breaking of the glass) occurred due to the transitive verb (to break) attaching onto its object (the glass) hence the effect was attained/observed.

Chapter 2 : Type 2 : Section 2 : افْتَعَلَ يَفْتَعِلُ افْتِعَالاً

For this section:

1. The Pattern = اجْتَمَعَ يَجْتَمِعُ اجْتِمَاعًا
2. The Sign = مَاضِيهِ عَلَى خَمْسَةِ أَحْرُفٍ بِزِيَادَةِ الهَمْزَةِ فِي أَوَّلِهِ وَالتَاءِ بَيْنَ الفَاءِ وَالعَيْنِ
3. The Structure = لِلْمُطَاوَعَةِ
4. Examples = جَمَعْتُ الإِبْلَ فَاجْتَمَعَ ذَلِكَ الإِبِلُ

Chapter 2 : Type 2 : Section 3 : افْعَلَّ يَفْعَلُّ افْعِلَالاً

For this section:

1. The Pattern = احْمَرَّ يَحْمَرُّ احْمِرَارًا
2. The Sign = مَاضِيهِ عَلَى خَمْسَةِ أَحْرُفٍ بِزِيَادَةِ الهَمْزَةِ فِي أَوَّلِهِ وَحَرْفٍ آخَرَ مِنْ جِنْسِ لاَمِ فِعْلِهِ فِي آخِرِهِ
3. The Structure = لِمُبَالَغَةِ اللَّازِمِ* or لِلأَلْوَانِ وَالعُيُوبِ**
4. Examples = احْمَرَّ زَيْدٌ & اعْوَرَّ زَيْدٌ

*: **Note** that مُبَالَغَة اللَّازِم refers to emphasis/hyperbole on an intransitive verb

: **Note that أَلْوَان refers to colours (see example 2) whilst العُيُوب refers to defects in a person (see the example of اعْوَرَّ زَيْدٌ

Chapter 2 : Type 2 : Section 4 : تَفَعَّلَ يَتَفَعَّلُ تَفَعُّلاً

For this section:

1. The Pattern = تَكَلَّمَ يَتَكَلَّمُ تَكَلُّمًا
2. The Sign = مَاضِيهِ عَلَى خَمْسَةِ أَحْرُفٍ بِزِيَادَةِ التَّاءِ فِي أَوَّلِهِ وَحَرْفٍ آخَرَ مِنْ جِنْسِ عَيْنِ فِعْلِهِ بَيْنَ الفَاءِ وَالعَيْنِ
3. The Structure = لِلتَّكَلُّفِ*
4. Examples = تَعَلَّمْتُ العِلْمَ مَسْأَلَةً بَعْدَ مَسْأَلَةٍ

*: **Note** that التَّكَلُّف refers to attaining the objective bit by bit.

Chapter 2 : Type 2 : Section 5 : تَفَاعَلَ يَتَفَاعَلُ تَفَاعُلاً

For this section:

1. The Pattern = تَبَاعَدَ يَتَبَاعَدُ تَبَاعُدًا
2. The Sign = مَاضِيهِ عَلَى خَمْسَةِ أَحْرُفٍ بِزِيَادَةِ التَّاءِ فِي أَوَّلِهِ وَالأَلِفِ بَيْنَ الفَاءِ وَالعَيْنِ
3. The Structure = لِلْمُشَارَكَةِ بَيْنَ الاِثْنَيْنِ فَصَاعِدًا*
4. Examples = تَصَالَحَ الْقَوْمُ or تَبَاعَدَ زَيْدٌ عَنْ عَمْرٍو

*: **Note** that المشاركة refers to participation between two or more participants.

Chapter 2 : Type 3 : ما زيد فيه ثلاثة أحرف

The author says that Type 3 contains four sections:

النَّوْعُ الثَّالِثُ: وَهُوَ مَا زِيدَ فِيهِ ثَلاَثَةُ أَحْرُفٍ عَلَى الثُّلاَثِيّ وَهُوَ أَرْبَعَةُ أَبْوَابٍ

Chapter 2 : Type 3 : Section 1 : اسْتَفْعَلَ يَسْتَفْعِلُ اسْتِفْعَالاً

For this section:

1. The Pattern = اسْتَخْرَجَ يَسْتَخْرِجُ اسْتِخْرَاجًا
2. The Sign = مَاضِيهِ عَلَى سِتَّةِ أَحْرُفٍ بِزِيَادَةِ الهَمْزَةِ وَالسِّيْنِ وَالتَّاءِ فِي أَوَّلِهِ
3. The Structure = لِطَلَبِ الفِعْلِ or لِلتَّعْدِيَةِ غَالِبًا، وَقَدْ يَكُونُ لاَزِمًا*
4. Examples = اسْتَخْرَجَ زَيْدٌ المَالَ or اسْتَحْجَرَ الطِّيْنُ

*: **Note** that طَلَبِ الفِعْلِ refers to the seeking of the action contained in the verb. So for example, أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللهَ means I seek the forgiveness from Allah

Chapter 2 : Type 3 : Section 2 : افْعَوْعَلَ يَفْعَوْعِلُ افْعِيْعَالاً

For this section:

1. The Pattern = اعْشَوْشَبَ يَعْشَوشِبُ اعَشِيْشَابًا
2. The Sign = مَاضِيهِ عَلَى سِتَّةِ أَحْرُفٍ بِزِيَادَةِ الهَمْزَةِ فِي أَوَّلِهِ وَحَرْفٍ آخَرَ مِنْ جِنْسِ عَيْنِ فِعْلِهِ وِالوَاوِ بَيْنَ العَيْنِ وَاللَّامِ
3. The Structure = لِمُبَالَغَةِ اللَّازِمِ
4. Examples = اعْشَوْشَبَ الأَرْضُ

Chapter 2 : Type 3 : Section 3 : افْعَوَّلَ يَفْعَوِّلُ افْعِوَّالاً

For this section:

1. The Pattern = اجْلَوَّذَ يَجْلَوِّذُ اجْلِوَّاذًا
2. The Sign = مَاضِيهِ عَلَى سِتَّةِ أَحْرُفٍ بِزِيَادَةِ الهَمْزَةِ فِي أَوَّلِهِ وِالوَاوَيْنِ بَيْنَ العَيْنِ وَاللَّامِ
3. The Structure = لِمُبَالغَةِ اللَّازِمِ
4. Examples = اجْلَوَّذَ الإِبِلُ

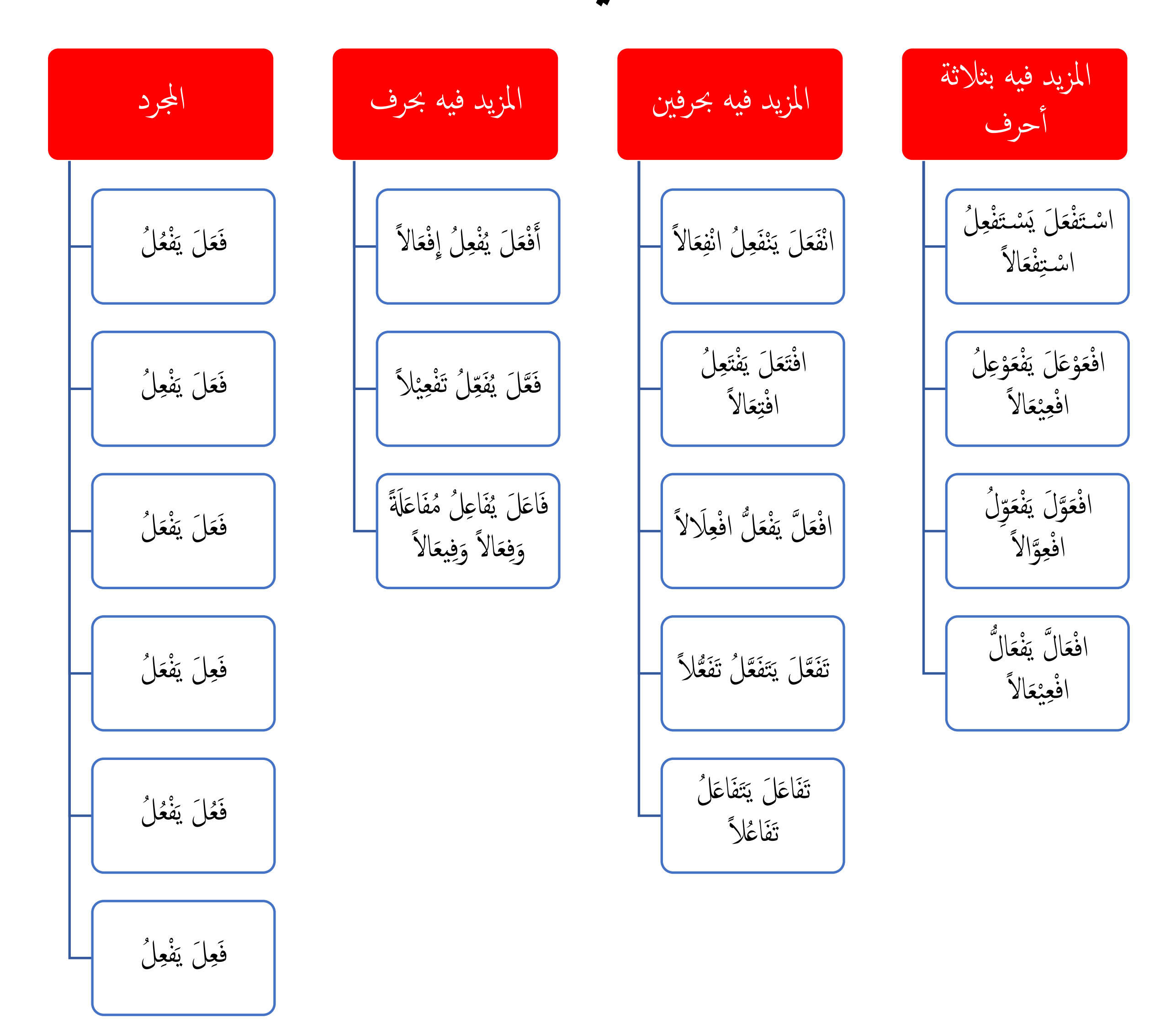
Chapter 2 : Type 3 : Section 4 : افْعَالَّ يَفْعَالُّ افْعِيْعَالاً

For this section:

1. The Pattern = احْمَارَّ يَحْمَارُّ احْمِيرَارًا
2. The Sign = مَاضِيهِ عَلَى سِتَّةِ أَحْرُفٍ بِزِيَادَةِ الهَمْزَةِ فِي أَوَّلِهِ وَالأَلِفِ بَيْنَ العَيْنِ وَاللَّامِ وَحَرْفٍ آخَرَ مِنْ جِنْسِ لاَمِ فِعْلِهِ فِي آخِرِهِ
3. The Structure = لِمُبَالغَةِ اللَّازِمِ*
4. Examples = اجْلَوَّذَ الإِبِلُ

*: **Note** that this hyperbole/exaggeration of the intransitive verb is stronger than the hyperbole/exaggeration of Chapter 2 : Type 2 : Section 3 (افْعَلَّ يَفْعَلُّ افْعِلَالاً)

A Summary of الفعل الثلاثي



Chapter 3 : الرباعي المجرد

The author says there is 1 section that falls under this chapter:

وَوَاحِدٌ مِنهَا لِلرُّبَاعِيّ المُجَرَّدِ

Chapter 3 : Section 1 : فَعْلَلَ يُفَعْلِلُ فَعْلَلَةً وَفِعْلالاً

For this section:

1. The Pattern = دَحْرَجَ يُدَحْرِجُ دَحْرَجَةً وَدِحْرَاجًا
2. The Sign = مَاضِيهِ عَلَى أَرْبَعَةِ أَحْرُفٍ بِأَنْ يَكُونَ جَمِيعُ حُرُوفِهِ أَصْلِيَّةً
3. The Structure = لِلتَّعْدِيَةِ غَالِبًا، وَقَدْ يَكُونُ لاَزِمًا
4. Examples = دَرْبَخَ زَيْدٌ & دَحْرَجَ زَيْدٌ الحَجَرَ

Note that when we say أصلية it means that each letter forms part of the linguistic root i.e. it is not an extra letter. For example, the word أرسل whilst it follows the same pattern as دحرج, not all of its letters are أصلية

Chapter 4 : الملحق على الرباعي المجرد

The author says there are 6 sections that fall under this chapter:

وَسِتَّةٌ مِنْهَا لِمُلْحَقِ دَحْرَجَ

*: **Note** that ملحق refers to an attachment onto الرباعي المجرد

In this case, you have what was initially a trilateral verb with an extra letter added such that it now follows the pattern of الرباعي المجرد in all of its conjugations i.e. the perfect, imperfect, command, prohibition and verbal noun conjugations. This is why it is deemed attached and hence the term ملحق بالرباعي المجرد

Chapter 4 : Section 1 : فَوْعَلَ يُفَوْعِلُ فَوْعَلَةً وَفِيْعَالاً

For this section:

1. The Pattern = حَوْقَلَ يُحَوْقِلُ حَوْقَلَةً وَحِيْقَالاً
2. The Sign = مَاضِيهِ عَلَى أَرْبَعَةِ أَحْرُفٍ بِزِيَادَةِ الوَاوِ بَيْنَ الفَاءِ وَالعَيْنِ
3. The Structure = لِلاَّزِمِ فَقَطْ
4. Examples = حَوْقَلَ زَيْدٌ

Chapter 4 : Section 2 : فَيْعَلَ يُفَيْعِلُ فَيْعَلَةً وَفِيْعَالاً

For this section:

1. The Pattern = بَيْطَرَ يُبَيْطِرُ بَيْطَرَةً وَبِيْطَارًا
2. The Sign = مَاضِيهِ عَلَى أَرْبَعَةِ أَحْرُفٍ بِزِيَادَةِ اليَاءِ بَيْنَ الفَاءِ وَالعَيْنِ
3. The Structure = لِلتَّعْدِيَةِ فَقَطْ
4. Examples = بَيْطَرَ زَيْدٌ القَلَمَ

Chapter 4 : Section 3 : فَعْوَلَ يُفَعْوِلُ فَعْوَلَةً وَفِعْوَالاً

For this section:

1. The Pattern = جَهْوَرَ يُجَهْوِرُ جَهْوَرَةً وَجِهْوَارًا
2. The Sign = مَاضِيهِ عَلَى أَرْبَعَةِ أَحْرُفٍ بِزِيَادَةِ الوَاوِ بَيْنَ العَيْنِ وَاللَّامِ
3. The Structure = لِلتَّعْدِيَةِ فَقَطْ

4. Examples = جَهْوَرَ زَيْدٌ الْقُرْآنَ

Chapter 4 : Section 4 : فَعْيَلَ يُفَعْيِلُ فَعْيَلَةً وَفِعْيَالاً

For this section:

1. The Pattern = عَثْيَرَ يُعَثْيِرُ عَثْيَرَةً وَعِثْيَارًا
2. The Sign = مَاضِيهِ عَلَى أَرْبَعَةِ أَحْرُفٍ بِزِيَادَةِ اليَاءِ بَيْنَ العَيْنِ وَاللَّامِ
3. The Structure = لِلَّازِمِ
4. Examples = عَثْيَرَ زَيْدٌ

Chapter 4 : Section 5 : فَعْلَلَ يُفَعْلِلُ فَعْلَلَةً وَفِعْلالاً

For this section:

1. The Pattern = جَلْبَبَ يُجَلْبِبُ جَلْبَبَةً وَجِلْبَابًا
2. The Sign = مَاضِيهِ عَلَى أَرْبَعَةِ أَحْرُفٍ بِزِيَادَةِ حَرْفٍ وَاحِدٍ مِنْ جِنْسِ لَامِ فِعْلِهِ فِي آخِرِهِ
3. The Structure = لِلتَّعْدِيَةِ فَقَطْ
4. Examples = جَلْبَبَ زَيْدٌ

Chapter 4 : Section 6 : فَعْلَى يُفَعْلِي فَعْلَيَةً وَفِعْلاَءً

For this section:

1. The Pattern = سَلْقَى يُسَلْقِي سَلْقَيَةً وَسِلْقَاءً
2. The Sign = مَاضِيهِ عَلَى أَرْبَعَةِ أَحْرُفٍ بِزِيَادَةِ اليَاءِ فِي آخِرِهِ
3. The Structure = لِلتَّعْدِيَةِ فَقَطْ
4. Examples = سَلْقَيْتُ رَجُلاً

Chapter 5 : الرباعي المزيد فيه

The author says there are 2 types that fall under this chapter:

وَثَلاَثَةٌ مِنْهَا لِمَا زَادَ عَلَى الرُّبَاعِيّ المُجَرَّدِ وَهُوَ عَلَى نَوْعَيْنِ

The two types are:

1. Type 1: ما زيد فيه حرف
2. Type 2: ما زيد فيه حرفان

Chapter 5 : Type 1 : ما زيد فيه حرف

The author says there is 1 section that fall under this type:

وَهُوَ مَا زِيدَ فِيهِ حَرْفٌ وَاحِدٌ عَلَى الرُّبَاعِيّ المُجَرَّدِ، وَهُوَ بَابٌ وَاحِدٌ

Chapter 5 : Type 1 : Section 1 : تَفَعْلَلَ يَتَفَعْلَلُ تَفَعْلُلاً

For this section:

1. The Pattern = تَدَحْرَجَ يَتَدَحْرَجُ تَدَحْرُجًا
2. The Sign = مَاضِيهِ عَلَى خَمْسَةِ أَحْرُفٍ بِزِيَادَةِ التَّاءِ فِي أَوَّلِهِ
3. The Structure = لِلْمُطَاوَعَةِ
4. Examples = دَحْرَجْتُ الحَجَرَ فَتَدَحْرَجَ ذَلِكَ الحَجَرُ

Chapter 5 : Type 2 : ما زيد فيه حرفان

The author says there are 2 sections that fall under this type:

وَهُوَ مَا زِيدَ فِيهِ حَرْفَانِ عَلَى الرُّبَاعِيِّ المُجَرَّدِ وَهُوَ بَابَانِ

Chapter 5 : Type 2 : Section 1 : افْعَنْلَلَ يَفْعَنْلِلُ افْعِنْلالاً

For this section:

1. The Pattern = احْرَنْجَمَ يَحْرَنْجِمُ احْرِنْجَامًا
2. The Sign = مَاضِيهِ عَلَى سِتَّةِ أَحْرُفٍ بِزِيَادَةِ الهَمْزِةِ فِي أَوَّلِهِ وِالنُّونِ بَيْنَ العَيْنِ وِاللَّامِ الأُولَى
3. The Structure = لِلْمُطَاوَعَةِ
4. Examples = حَرْجَمْتُ الإِبِلَ فَاحْرَنْجَمَ ذَلِكَ الإِبِلُ

Chapter 5 : Type 2 : Section 2 : افْعَلَلَّ يَفْعَلِلُّ افْعِلاَّلاً

For this section:

1. The Pattern = اقْشَعَرَّ يَقْشَعِرُّ اقْشِعْرَارًا
2. The Sign = مَاضِيهِ عَلَى سِتَّةِ أَحْرُفٍ بِزِيَادَةِ الهَمْزَةِ فِي أَوَّلِهِ وَحَرْفٍ آخَرَ مِنْ جِنْسِ لَامِهِ الثَّانِيَةِ فِي آخِرِهِ
3. The Structure = لِمُبَالَغَةِ اللَّازِمِ
4. Examples = اقْشَعَرَّ جِلْدُ الرَّجُلِ إِذَا انْتَشَرَ شَعَرُ جِلْدِهِ مُبالَغَةً

Chapter 6 : الملحق بالرباعي المزيد فيه حرف

The author says there are 5 sections that fall under this chapter:

وَخَمْسَةٌ مِنْهَا لِمُلْحَقِ تَدَحْرَجَ

In this case, you have what is a trilateral verb with two extra letters added (one of which being a ت that occurs at the beginning of each ماضي from these ملحقات) such that it now follows the pattern of الرباعي المزيد فيه in all of its conjugations i.e. the perfect, imperfect, command, prohibition and verbal noun conjugations. This is why it is attached and hence the term ملحق بالرباعي المزيد فيه

However, do **note** that الرباعي المزيد فيه here is specifically referring to الرباعي المزيد فيه بحرف and that the letter ت that occurs at the beginning of each ماضي from these ملحقات does not actually form the "ملحق" because the rule states that "ملحقات" can't occur at the beginning of a word but in the middle and the end" as detailed in the explanation of Ibn Hajib to a book authored by Al Zamakhshari.

Chapter 6 : Section 1 : تَفَعْلَلَ يَتَفَعْلَلُ تَفَعْلُلاً

For this section:

1. The Pattern = تَجَلْبَبَ يَتَجَلْبَبُ تَجَلْبُبًا
2. The Sign = مَاضِيهِ عَلَى خَمْسَةِ أَحْرُفٍ بِزِيَادَةِ التَّاءِ فِي أَوَّلِهِ وَحَرْفٍ آخَرَ مِنْ جِنْسِ لاَمِ فِعْلِهِ فِي آخِرِهِ
3. The Structure = لِلاَّزِم
4. Examples = تَجَلْبَبَ زَيْدٌ

Chapter 6 : Section 2 : تَفَوْعَلَ يَتَفَوْعَلُ تَفَوْعُلاً

For this section:

1. The Pattern = تَجَوْرَبَ يَتَجَوْرَبُ تَجَوْرُبًا
2. The Sign = مَاضِيهِ عَلَى خَمْسَةِ أَحْرُفٍ بِزِيَادَةِ التَّاءِ فِي أَوَّلِهِ وَالوَاوِ بَيْنَ الفَاءِ وَالعَيْنِ
3. The Structure = لِلاَّزِم
4. Examples = تَجَوْرَبَ زَيْدٌ

Chapter 6 : Section 3 : تَفَيْعَلَ يَتَفَيْعَلُ تَفَيْعُلاً

For this section:

1. The Pattern = تَشَيْطَنَ يَتَشَيْطَنُ تَشَيْطُنًا
2. The Sign = مَاضِيهِ عَلَى خَمْسَةِ أَحْرُفٍ بِزِيَادَةِ التَّاءِ فِي أَوَّلِهِ وَاليَاءِ بَيْنَ الفَاءِ وَالعَيْنِ
3. The Structure = لِلاَّزِمِ
4. Examples = تَشَيْطَنَ زَيْدٌ

Chapter 6 : Section 4 : تَفَعْوَلَ يَتَفَعْوَلُ تَفَعْوُلاً

For this section:

1. The Pattern = تَرَهْوَكَ يَتَرَهْوَكُ تَرَهْوُكًا
2. The Sign = مَاضِيهِ عَلَى خَمْسَةِ أَحْرُفٍ بِزِيَادَةِ التَّاءِ فِي أَوَّلِهِ وِالوَاوِ بَيْنَ العَيْنِ وَاللَّامِ
3. The Structure = لِلاَّزِمِ
4. Examples = تَرَهْوَكَ زَيْدٌ

Chapter 6 : Section 5 : تَفَعْلَى يَتَفَعْلَى تَفَعْلِيًا

For this section:

1. The Pattern = تَسَلْقَى يَتَسَلْقَى تَسَلْقِيًا
2. The Sign = مَاضِيهِ عَلَى خَمْسَةِ أَحْرُفٍ بِزِيَادَةِ التَّاءِ فِي أَوَّلِهِ وَالْيَاءِ فِي آخِرِهِ
3. The Structure = لِلاَّزِم
4. Examples = تَسَلْقَى زَيْدٌ

Chapter 7 : الملحق بالرباعي المزيد فيه حرفان

The author says there are 2 sections that fall under this chapter:

وَاثْنَانِ لِمُلْحَقِ احَرَنْجَمَ

In this case, you have what is a trilateral verb with three extra letters added such that it now follows the pattern of الرباعي المزيد فيه in all of its conjugations i.e. the perfect, imperfect, command, prohibitions and verbal noun conjugations. This is why it is attached and hence the term ملحق بالرباعي المزيد فيه. However, do **note** that الرباعي المزيد فيه here is specifically referring to الرباعي المزيد فيه بحرفين

Chapter 7 : Section 1 : افْعَنْلَلَ يَفْعَنْلِلُ افْعِنْلاَلاً

For this section:

1. The Pattern = اقْعَنْسَسَ يَقْعَنْسِسُ اقْعِنْسَاسًا
2. The Sign = مَاضِيهِ عَلَى سِتَّةِ أَحْرُفٍ بِزِيَادَةِ الهَمْزَةِ فِي أَوَّلِهِ وِالنُّونِ بَيْنَ العَيْنِ وِالَّلامِ وَحَرْفٍ آخَرَ مِنْ جِنْسِ لاَمِ فِعْلِهِ فِي آخِرِهِ
3. The Structure = لِمُبالَغَةِ اللاَّزِم

4. Examples = اقْعَنْسَسَ الرَّجُلُ

Chapter 7 : Section 2 : افْعَنْلَى يَفْعَنْلِي افْعِنْلاءً

For this section:

1. The Pattern = اسْلَنْقَى يَسْلَنْقِي اسْلِنْقَاءً
2. The Sign = مَاضِيهِ عَلَى سِتَّةِ أَحْرُفٍ بِزِيَادَةِ الهَمْزَةِ فِي أَوَّلِهِ وَالنُّونِ بَيْنَ العَيْنِ وَاللَّامِ وَاليَاءِ فِي آخِرِهِ
3. The Structure = لِلاَّزِمِ
4. Examples = اسْلَنْقَى زَيْدٌ

A Summary of الفعل الرباعي

المجرد

- فَعْلَلَ يُفَعْلِلُ فَعْلَلَةً وَفِعْلاَلاً

الملحق بالرباعي المجرد

- فَوْعَلَ يُفَوْعِلُ فَوْعَلَةً وَفِيْعَالاً
- فَيْعَلَ يُفَيْعِلُ فَيْعَلَةً وَفِيْعَالاً
- فَعْوَلَ يُفَعْوِلُ فَعْوَلَةً وَفِعْوَالاً
- فَعْيَلَ يُفَعْيِلَ فَعْيَلَةً وَفِعْيَالاً
- فَعْلَلَ يُفَعْلِلُ فَعْلَلَةً وَفِعْلاَلاً
- فَعْلَى يُفَعْلِي فَعْلَيَةً وَفِعْلاَءً

المزيد فيه بحرف

- تَفَعْلَلَ يَتَفَعْلَلُ تَفَعْلُلاً

المزيد فيه بحرفين

- افْعَنْلَلَ يَفْعَنْلِلُ افْعِنْلاَلاً
- افْعَلَلَّ يَفْعَلِلُّ افْعِلاَّلاً

الملحق بالرباعي المزيد فيه بحرف

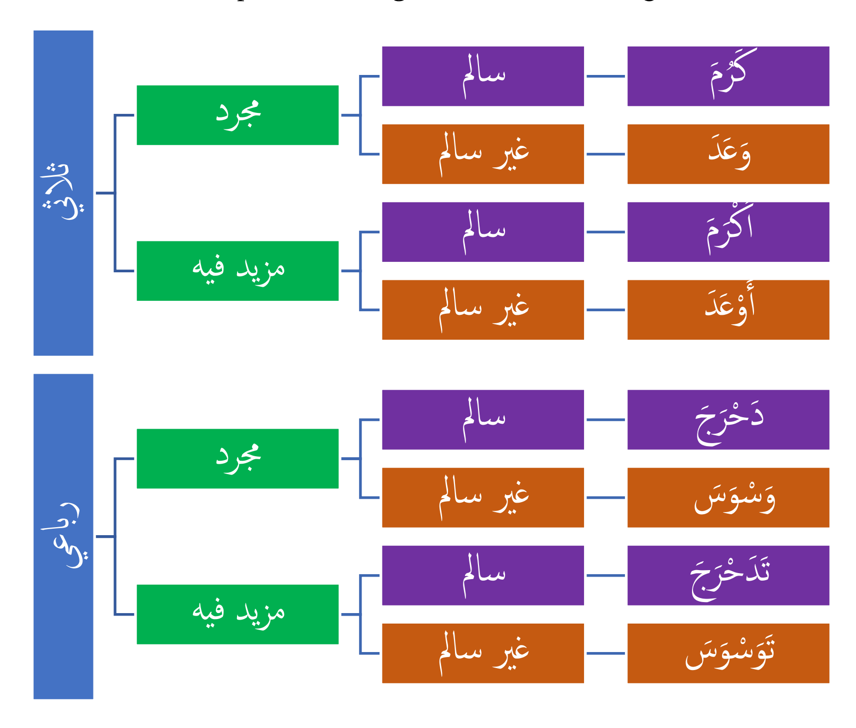
- تَفَعْلَلَ يَتَفَعْلَلُ تَفَعْلُلاً
- تَفَوْعَلَ يَتَفَوْعَلُ تَفَوْعُلاً
- تَفَيْعَلَ يَتَفَيْعَلُ تَفَيْعُلاً
- تَفَعْوَلَ يَتَفَعْوَلُ تَفَعْوُلاً
- تَفَعْلَى يَتَفَعْلَى تَفَعْلِيًا

الملحق بالرباعي المزيد فيه بحرفين

- افْعَنْلَلَ يَفْعَنْلِلُ افْعِنْلاَلاً
- افْعَنْلَى يَفْعَنْلِي افْعِنْلاَءً

<u>**Chapter 8 : Categorisation of Verbs :**</u> **تقسيم الفعل**

The verbs in the aforementioned chapters are categorised as the “8 categories” as follows:

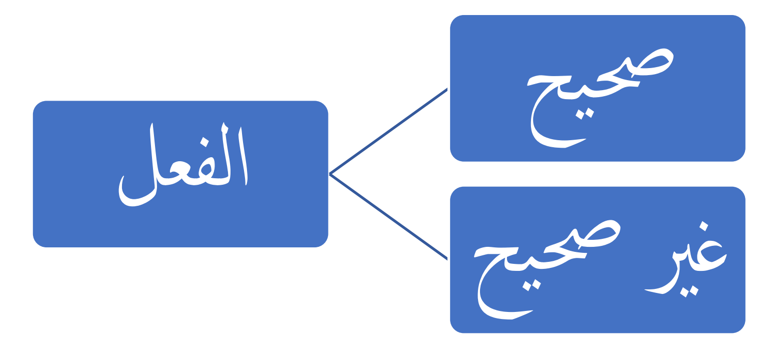


سَالِم means a verb that does not contain in its linguistic root:

1. A defective letter (حرف علة)
2. A repeated letter in the linguistic root
3. A *Hamzah* (ء)

Chapter 9 : The Defective : المعتل

Every verb can be categorised into the following:



A verb is considered صحيح when the following conditions are met in the linguistic root:

1. No Defective Letters in the فاء عين and لام of the verb
2. No *Hamzah*
3. No Repeated Letters

The غير صحيح can be divided into the following types and is known as :

1. The معتل : This is when there is a defective letter in the فاء عين or لام of the verb.
    a. The مثال : This is when the فاء of the verb contains a defective letter e.g. يسر وعد
    b. The أجوف : This when the عين of the verb contains a defective letter e.g. كال قال
    c. The ناقص : This is when the لام of the verb contains a defective letter e.g. رمى غزا
    d. The لفيف : This is when the verb contains two defective letters the فاء عين or لام of the verb and is of two types:
        i. The لفيف مقرون: This when the عين and لام of the verb contains a defective letter e.g. طوى
        ii. The لفيف مفروق: This when the فاء and لام of the verb contains a defective letter e.g. وقى
2. The مضاعف : This is when the عين and لام of the verb are of the same type e.g. مَدَّ which was initially مَدَدَ but the vowel on the first دال was removed and then merged with the second دال

3. The مهموز : This is when one of the letters that make up the linguistic root of a verb is a *Hamzah* e.g. قَرَأَ سَأَلَ أَخَذَ with the first example (أَخَذَ) labelled (مهموز الفاء), the second example (سَأَلَ) labelled (مهموز العين) and the third example (قَرَأَ) labelled (مهموز اللام)

In total, we have seven categories hence the label (الأَقْسَامُ السَبْعَةُ) gathered together in the following line of poetry:

صَحِيحَسْتْ مِثَالَسْتْ ومُضَاعَفْ   لَفِيْفٌ ونَاقِصٌ ومَهْمُوزُ وأَجْوَفْ

Chapter 10 : The Merging : الإدغام

The term الإدغام means to merge two متجانس letters such that they become one emphasised letter.

The term متجانس refers to any two letters that share the same point of articulation (مخرج) and the same characteristics (صفات)

الإدغام can be of three types:

1. Necessary (واجب): This happens in two situations:
   a. When both متجانس letters have a vowel as in the case of مَدَدَ which becomes مَدَّ.
   b. When the first letter does not have a vowel and the second does as in the case of مدْدًا which must be merged to produce مدًّا

2. Allowed (جائز): This happens when the first متجانس letter has a vowel whilst the second متجانس letter is temporarily vowelless (سكون عارض) as in the case of لَمْ يَمْدُدْ with the reason being due to the *Jaazim* لَمْ entering unto it.

   Therefore, one has the option of keeping it disjoined or merging the two متجانس letters, which is achieved by transferring the vowel upon the first متجانس letter to the letter preceding it and then merging the two متجانس letters together such that it becomes لَمْ يَمُدَّ

   Note that the vowel given to this emphasised letter in يَمُدَّ can be a *Fathah* (which is the usual case), *Dhammah* (if what precedes the emphasised letter also has a *Dhammah* e.g., يَمُدُّ) or *Kasrah*

(because this is the vowel that is usually used to deal with the problem of two vowelless letters meeting, although using a *Kasrah* here is weak linguistically)

Note that this difference has come in the Qur'an in the word يرتدِدْ found in *Surah Al Maa'idah* [5:54] where *Naafi'*, *Abu Ja'far* and *Ibn 'Aamir* recited without merging i.e., يرتدِدْ whilst the remaining reciters recited with *Idghaam* and a *Fathah* upon the emphasised letter i.e., يرتدَّ.

3. Not Allowed (غير جائز): This happens when the first متجانس letter has a vowel whilst the second متجانس letter is vowelless, but this vowelless state is NOT temporary e.g., مَدَدْتُ or مَدَدْنَ

والله أعلم

تمت بحمد الله